

TELEGRAPHIC

Reports of the Press Association.
Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by S. T. James, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

THE CHICAGO PLATFORM—MILLER AND PENNINGTON NOMINATED FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

RICHMOND, Sept. 2d, 1864.
The following platform was adopted by the Chicago Convention with four dissenting voices:
Resolved, That in the future, as in the past, we will adhere with an unwavering fidelity to the Union under the Constitution, the only solid foundation of our strength, security and happiness as a people, and the framework of the Government equally conducive to the welfare and prosperity of all the States, Northern and Southern.

Resolved, That this Convention explicitly declares it as the sense of the American people, that after four years failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under a pretense of military necessity or war power, the Constitution has been disregarded in every particular, and the rights of the people trampled down, and the national property of the country essentially impaired—justice, humanity, liberty, and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate Convention as a means to the end that, at the earliest practicable moment, peace may be restored on the basis of a Federal Union of the States.

Resolved, That direct interference by the military authority of the United States, in the recent election was a flagrant violation of the Constitution, and a repetition of such a flagrant violation in the approaching election will be held as revolutionary and resisted with all the means and power under our control.

Resolved, That the avowed object of the Democratic party is to preserve the Federal Union and rights of the States unimpaired. They heartily declare that they consider the Democratic usurpations and extraordinary powers granted by the Constitution, and the interference of the civil by military law in the States not in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution, and that the trial and sentence of American citizens in States where civil law exists in full force; the suppression of the freedom of speech and the press; the denial of the right of asylum; the unbridled disregard of States rights; the employment of armed troops to interfere with, and the denial of the rights of the people to bear arms are calculated to prevent the restoration of the Union and the perpetuation of a Government, deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed.

Resolved, That the shameful disregard of the Administration to their duty in respect to our fellow-citizens who have been prisoners of war, in a suffering condition, deserve the severest reprobation and censure, alike of public and private opinion.

Resolved, That the sympathy of the Democratic party is heartily and earnestly extended to the soldiers of our army who are and have been in the field under the flag of our country, and in the event of our attaining power, they will receive all the care, protection, regard and kindness that the brave soldiers of the republic have so nobly earned.

Resolved, That the amendment to the first Kentucky resolution of 1850, which is the subject of the present convention, is not adopted.

Resolved, That the nomination of Mr. McClellan, of New Jersey, be rejected, and Mr. Lincoln be nominated for President, and Mr. Johnson be nominated for Vice-President.

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FROM RICHMOND.
RICHMOND, Sept. 3d, 1864.
The Baltimore Gazette says that dispatches from Nashville, on Tuesday, states that fifteen hundred of Wheeler's Cavalry entered Lebanon that day. They captured Gen. Milligan and thirty privates.

Wheeler's main force, six or eight thousand strong, was near McMinnville, advancing towards Murfreesboro'. There was great excitement in Nashville, under the apprehension that the city would be attacked.

FROM PETERSBURG.
PETERSBURG, Sept. 3d, 1864.
The enemy's cavalry made a reconnaissance on our extreme right this morning, raising our cavalry pickets. Some skirmishing ensued, but the enemy quickly retired. Our loss was four horses.

Between sundown and dark this evening there was a spirited artillery duel on our right.

FROM CHARLESTON.
CHARLESTON, Sept. 2d, 1864.
The enemy, for the second time, attempted to blow up Fort Sumter last night with a torpedo, but failed. It exploded about 300 yards from the fort.

FROM MOBILE.
MOBILE, Sept. 2d, 1864.
Three vessels are off battery McRae today. The enemy will have the shore at Cedar Point, keeping at a respectful distance.

The enemy is quiet here and at Pensacola.

RAIL ROAD COLLISION.
BAINSBVILLE, GA., Aug. 2, 1864.
A terrible collision has just taken place, 27 miles above here, between a train of wounded soldiers and an up train ahead of regular time, per schedule. The casualties, nothing definite can be learned, but it is probable the number killed is not less than 15 or 20, and many are horribly mangled.

GOLD IN NEW YORK.
RICHMOND, Sept. 3d, 1864.
On the 30th gold in New York declined to 232. On the 31st the closing quotation was 234.

FROM PETERSBURG.
PETERSBURG, Sept. 5th, 1864.
Last night about 11 o'clock the enemy opened the most furious fire on the city which it has been exposed since their presence. It lasted about two hours; our batteries replying most effectively. No loss of life or limb, and but little property damaged.

It is reported that the enemy are moving a heavy force of infantry, cavalry and artillery on our extreme right, near the Weldon Rail Road, for the purpose of breaking our lines and occupying the South side Rail Road, or for another grand raid.

All is quiet to-day in front. The weather is intensely hot.

FROM HOOVER'S ARMY.
LOVEJOY'S STATION, Sept. 4th, 1864.
Our army is in line of battle confronting Sherman's advance at this point. All our trains were brought off safely. The Federals entered Atlanta in column, by the Peachtree road, on Friday morning, at 9 o'clock. The enemy left a garrison and post commandant and passed through to join the main army. In possession of the city they have been very quiet and orderly, and the citizens who remained were unmolested. The lines are comparatively quiet this morning.

MOIGAN KILLED.
RICHMOND, Aug. 5th.—A special dispatch to the Whig from Bristol, says that our cavalry under Morgan, was taken at Greenvale, and Morgan killed and his staff captured, except Maj. Barrett.

DEATH.
Bristol, Sept. 5.—Sgt. John H. Morgan was killed at the battle of Greenvale, yesterday, and his body will reach here this evening.

FROM HOOVER'S ARMY AND THE UNITED STATES.
RICHMOND, Sept. 5.—A full list of information has been received from Hoover's army, and it is not disclosed by the newspapers. The Washington Chronicle of the 23rd has a dispatch from Nashville, which indicates an increased usefulness of the army, and the citizens who remained were unmolested. The lines are comparatively quiet this morning.

FROM GEN. HOOVER'S ARMY.
MAON, Sept. 6th, 1864.
It is believed that the enemy will not make a general advance until he reorganizes and accumulates stores at Atlanta.

FROM MISSISSIPPI.
MERIDIAN, Miss., Sept. 6th, 1864.
Three or four thousand Yankees from Vicksburg are reported at Big Black river, with provisions and five days' rations. None have crossed yet.

Gen. Dick Taylor is here, and it is said assumes command of this Department.

The Yankees have all left North Mississippi.

FROM NEW ORLEANS—STEAMERS FIRED INTO—
FROM MEXICO.
PASCAGOULA, Miss., Sept. 5th, 1864.
The New Orleans Picayune, of the 5th inst., says that the steamer Gertrude was fired into by the day before by a rebelling three masted schooner, at a mile above Bayou Sara. Twenty shots were fired, twelve of which took effect. The gunboat Lafayette opened on the assailants and drove them off. The steamer White Cloud was also fired into at same time at Bayou Sara Island, one shot cutting her steam pipe.

The True Delta says that Cortina met his fate—[?] ten leagues north of Victoria, and after an obstinate battle of five hours with him, he was slain by the most brilliant and decisive victory achieved by the liberals during the war. On the receipt of the intelligence at Matamoros, Lt. Col. Cortina caused a salute of thirty guns to be fired, and flags and banners were streaming from every house-top.

It is rumored that Gen. Cortina, with his victorious army, is marching on Matamoros to contest the advance of the French up the Rio Grande.

FROM THE WEST AND THE UNITED STATES.
MOBILE, Sept. 6th, 1864.
A special despatch to the Register from Memphis, says that a corps reported the capture of Duval's Mill, Arkansas, with two gunboats and seven transports.

Grison with his cavalry and artillery had gone across the river from Memphis.

An official report states that with troops, passed down the river from Memphis on Friday night. Their supposed destination is White River.

The Metropolitan Record, Freeman's Journal and Ohio Times were reported to have been suppressed in Memphis. There was great rejoicing among Democrats throughout the North at the result of the Chicago Convention.

UNITED STATES NEWS.
RICHMOND, Sept. 6th, 1864.
The Washington Chronicle of the 31st, contains Farago's official report of the surrender of Fort Morgan. He draws a contrast between Anderson and Page. He says the former during his position perfectly untenable, and being encumbered with a plethora of number of corps, surrendered the Fort, while he could not defend, and scrupulously kept everything intact, what he could not defend, he destroyed.

Stanton's bulletin announced the occupation of Atlanta by Sherman's advance.

An official report states that the rebels were defeated at East Point, with very heavy loss, but the number is not known.

A telegram from Nashville on the 1st says a rebel force of ten thousand strong was within seven miles of that place, on the Murfreesboro' road. Rosecrank had gone out to attack them.

The rebel captured the town of Franklin on Thursday night last.

Gold was quoted at 24 1/2 in New York.

merce and travel, and establish peace, order and tranquility in every part.

Sleom telegraph station on the 2d, that the 20th corps held Atlanta.

In the fight at East Point Sherman was successful but the result is not known. The Chronicle says editorially, it is the death knell of rebellion which neither he pulled or denied. Yankee press dispatches say that Early's headquarters are at Banker Hill, halfway between Winchester and Martinsburg.

Wheeler's main force, six or eight thousand strong, was near McMinnville, advancing towards Murfreesboro'. There was great excitement in Nashville, under the apprehension that the city would be attacked.

FROM PETERSBURG.
PETERSBURG, Sept. 6th, P. M.—The Washington Chronicle of the 4th says Stanton telegraphed nothing later from Atlanta, owing to the wire being cut at Nashville and Chattanooga. The damage done by Wheeler is retreat, and will be speedily repaired. Wheeler is retreating and Rosecrank is in pursuit.

The rebel force was wounded in the engagement between Wheeler and Rosecrank, and is in the enemy's hands.

Sheridan reports Early retreating up the Shenandoah Valley, and he pursuing him with his whole army; that Averill attacked Vaughn's cavalry, captured twenty wagons, and a number of prisoners, and headed off at a respectful distance.

Means has gone North on ten days leave. Gen. Parke is commanding the Army of the Potomac in his absence.

FROM MOBILE.
MOBILE, Sept. 6th, 1864.
There is no material change in the situation of the Georgia front. It is rumored that the enemy are repairing the railroad and advancing, but this is not credited.

A courier arrived from Rome reporting that Wheeler destroyed the Tunnel at Tunnel Hill several days ago. The last heard from Wheeler at Headquarters, he was operating on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad the side of Murfreesboro'.

After a month of six weeks, we have had a refreshing rain. Gen. Brown issued his proclamation today, setting apart the 15th inst., as a day of fasting and prayer, and calling upon the people to abstain to observe it.

FROM OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENT.
IN BYRICK NEAR CHARLESTON, VA.,
We are now nearly in sight of the spot upon which the arch-fascist, John Brown, expiated his crime upon the gallows, watching the enemy in his strong position on Maryland Heights. The whole slope of the hill is white with tents, while the Yankee flag flutters defiantly from the works on the summit; it is safe there under the protection of hundreds of guns.

The enemy made a retrograde movement up the Valley to Strasburg on the 14th, and camped there in that narrow gorge, by destroying the bridge over the Shenandoah River. The enemy took a strong position on that line of hills on the West side of Winchester, and was attacked just before sunrise by the 11th and 12th Regts. of the 1st Cavalry.

The fight was quite a spirited one, but of short duration, resulting in the capture of 300 prisoners, and killing about 100 of the rebels. The enemy retreated to Strasburg, and camped there on the 15th.

The track of the enemy from Strasburg to Winchester, was marked by the burning of the bridges over the Shenandoah River, as well as all the stacks of wheat standing in the fields. The same destruction marked the route of the rebels from Strasburg to Winchester.

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A writer in a Yankee paper gives the following sketch of the noble women of the Shenandoah Valley:

"The faces that look down from the windows of the Valley homes, in many instances, a strange and fascinating beauty. Between the mind and eye who place upon that glamour fall to Pyrrhus rises to catch the sense and inform the heart with the most persuasive lies—There is no tenderness in those faces. Their charm is far different from that known to Northern countries. It is a steel-cold languor, to witness which is chilling to the soul. One who commences speech with these damsel finds himself wondering what sort of beings have arisen on the soil in place of the children of Eve. Here are smiles, and courtesy, and refinement; but, ah! how very like a symbol is the hollow something in the soul of all. These women have suffered. War is nearer their hearts than the center of their life. Their hearts are in it, buried, some of them, in graves that thicken every day upon the soil.

Along this valley, in which, from the Potomac to Staunton, there is no law nor order, the scourge of battle is a daily sight upon the hills and valleys. The sacrifice of war has been at the door of every mansion on the way. Property and life are things of chance. People make few plans for the future. To-morrow may shatter them forever. Marriage is little thought of. All marriageable men are under arms, and marriageable women are in the ranks. War is the one great passion to which both sexes are alike devoted, and for which both are ready to make any sacrifice. These women seem to have tacitly accepted the fact that until the war is over courtship is a mockery that had better not be thought of by the maiden, and says good bye to the lover, to be buried in the grave that she has dug for him. Death is the rival of love, and death, nine times out of ten, is conqueror. Is it strange, then, that we seek for tenderness in the hearts of these women must seek deep? Wrong as it is, it is a more widespread, and a deeper, deeper devotion among the masses in this region than elsewhere.

One of the most beautiful of any woman in the Valley, who visited the North before the war, and was a belle at several watering places during the summer months, refused last week to take the hand of an old friend in Federal uniform, who presented himself at her door. She had a beautiful face, and a sweet smile, and she said, in a tone of perfect calmness, that they had rather have every friend they have killed, and die themselves, than have the South submit to a restoration with those whom they esteem to be its enemies. I believe they meant what they said, and would abide by it to the end of their lives. She was a beautiful woman, and it will be said by many that they deserve all they merit, and harm they have received in return for their country.

I do not think so, and, far as I am from defending their action to the very end of their lives, I can not refrain from saying as much, and as I am a devotee among the many in the valley who preserve a life devotion to the sacred cause of the Union. One incident will always be grateful and thrilling in the memory of this army. While the troops were passing through Winchester, on their return, three young and accomplished ladies, who were in Winchester, were completely surrounded. Their men had been taken prisoners by the Confederates at an outpost near Lebanon. Another dispatch from Nashville, dated also on Tuesday last, reports that Wheeler's main force, from six thousand to eight thousand strong, was near McMinnville, advancing towards Murfreesboro'. There was great excitement at Nashville under an apprehension that the city would be attacked.

Passengers who reached Louisville yesterday by the Nashville train reported Wheeler's entire force on the Cumberland River, near Clarksville, was a company of Federal troops had been captured. It was supposed to be Wheeler's intention to advance upon Gallatin.

Secretary Stanton states that no official dispatches represent that Forrest, Wheeler and Morgan have joined their forces, and are operating on General Sherman's communications between Nashville and Chattanooga. But one official dispatch received no report from Gen. Sherman of a recent date.

THE PRISONERS OF WAR.
The New York Times says:
The duty of the military authorities is surely clear. Exchange the white prisoners for men for men at least; if they are to be held in negro troops now, their time will come again unless the South is to have a monopoly of the capture of prisoners. It is inadvisable that the maddening tortures and exposures our men have to endure form parts of the rebel scheme to compel us to make an exchange. What if it is so? They are to be held in the hands of their captors, in all that is most savage in their treatment, and in all that is most to the rescue of our brave and patriotic soldiers.

GRAND FINANCIAL SCHEME.
The following superb Matrimonialism is sent from Washington to New York:
A proposition has been received by the Secretary of State from an eminent banker of Hamburg, to take a United States loan of one thousand millions of dollars to be paid in ten years, with interest at the rate of six per cent, and to be secured by the United States standing bonds, ten per cent in gold, and the balance in currency, and twenty per cent in coin, the loan to run twenty-five years, at an interest of three per cent, annuities, payable half yearly in coin. The whole amount to be disposed of among the people of the continent of the United States, and to be held in the hands of the principal, eleven hundred and seventy-five millions of dollars, and one thousand five hundred and seventy-five millions of interest. It will be observed that this annual payment of fifty millions is, in fact, no more than the interest of a thousand millions at five per cent. While the proposition shall be accepted or not, the offer indicates the confidence of the German capitalists in our solvency and in the issue of the war.

The Philadelphia Inquirer of the 30th, under the head of "The Military Situation," says:
There is but little to add to our yesterday's reviews of the campaign near Petersburg and in the Valley. Sherman is advancing, and there may be a conflict somewhere up the Shenandoah, but it will hardly assume the dimensions of a pitched battle between the entire forces of the hostile armies in that direction. Early, by his feat of crossing the Potomac, has doubtless gained sufficient time to get his heavy column well advanced on the principal route to rapid concentration. It is to be remembered that if Early continues his march to Richmond to swell the columns of Lee, there is a vigilant eye on his track, and a ready hand to confront him with a sufficient force when he arrives.

The Indianapolis Journal of August 25th states that Col. W. H. Harrison, Provost Marshal of the Seventh Congressional District, on Wednesday afternoon, sent from a balloon-bearer in Terre Haute, who is a prominent member of the "Sons of Liberty," fifty six kegs, containing sixteen hundred pounds of powder, which had been purchased for the use of the members of that treasonable order, and was no doubt destined for Sullivan county.

The President has approved Gen. Grant's order relieving Baldy Smith from command of the 18th Army Corps, and directing him to proceed to New York and await orders, with his staff. He has also approved the orders assigning Maj. Gen. E. O. C. Ord to the command of that corps, and Maj. Gen. D. B. Birney to the command of the 10th Corps.

"A Strange Story."
A lady whose husband does business at the wharf, was called upon a few days since, at her residence in South Memphis, by an unaccountable looking female, who represented herself to be the wife of a man who had been killed in the late rebellion, and who was in a pitiable narrative, concluding by begging her hearer to take her into the family as a domestic, promising to labor faithfully for whatever she received, if only her board. The lady, in whom the story of the man's death was a bitter-sweet memory, and sympathy, told her to call again in a day or two, and that in the meantime she would consult her husband and see what could be done for her. On next evening her husband the lady broached the subject of the refugee, and obtained his consent to employ her about the house, until she could be taken home elsewhere.

Two boys there called on the wanderer, and were installed as "chick" and "bottle-water," with sole charge of a lady's chamber. Things went on after a fashion "for a week or so; the new maid of all work getting through with it very much as a mule

would have done, when, one day, owing to something that was said or done by the domestic, the lady became convinced that Betsy was a man—a real man, and communicated her conviction to her "hege lord," who poked the idea as ridiculous; but the lady was satisfied that she was right, and requested Betsy not to enter her chamber again, as she had concluded to attend to herself in future.

Finally the husband's eyes were opened by catching the domestic performing in the back yard a strange operation in a skillful manner for one professing to be a woman, and he at once accused her of being a man. The accusation was at first denied, but Betsy would not be denied, and finally did away with the charge. For further details the husband held a private examination of the person of the accused, when he found all the proof necessary. An officer was sent for to arrest the adventurer, who was apparently not more than 21 or 22 years of age; but while awaiting the arrival of the knight of the star and shield, he begged so hard, on his knees, he was allowed to depart in peace, more particularly as during his brief stay with the family, he had maintained excellent conduct.

He is said to be a young man of formerly loose habits, residing in this city, and well known. The only chance he had to give, when asked the reason of his strange conduct, was that he wanted to find out how many virtuous women there were in Memphis. He had, at least, found one that he considered virtuous, and he would think more kindly of the sex thereafter. If this, suppose his excuse genuine, was not "riding a hobby," we would like to know what is.

EDGE OF CHARLESTON.
FOUR HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH DAY.
Two hundred shots were fired at Fort Sumner, and eight-hundred at city during the forty-eight hours, ending on Friday evening. No casualties were reported. In the same time Battery Wagner fired eighty-eight shots at our James Island batteries, and the latter twenty-nine shots at Battery Wagner. Nothing else of importance occurred, except the flag of truce communication, which lasted from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M., Saturday, the report of which will be found in our columns elsewhere.

There was no change in the fleet—Coutier, 5th. Sheridan and Early—Wheeler's Movements. The Baltimore American of the 1st says:
All the news we have from the Upper Potomac is to the effect that Sheridan is watching Early, and that Early is watching Sheridan; that when Early falls back Sheridan follows, and when Early halts Sheridan stops short also. Both parties appear desirous of avoiding a general battle. In brief, says the correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, so long as the present status of each army remains unaltered we may expect the perplexing game of forward and backward to continue without any decided results being obtained.

A despatch from Nashville, dated on Tuesday last, states that fifteen hundred of Wheeler's cavalry entered Lebanon, Tennessee, on that day. They had succeeded in capturing General Milligan, the Federal commander at Lebanon, and in forcing the Federal troops to take refuge in the city. The rebels were completely surrounded. Thirty men had been taken prisoners by the Confederates at an outpost near Lebanon. Another dispatch from Nashville, dated also on Tuesday last, reports that Wheeler's main force, from six thousand to eight thousand strong, was near McMinnville, advancing towards Murfreesboro'. There was great excitement at Nashville under an apprehension that the city would be attacked.

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The following superb Matrimonialism is sent from Washington to New York:
A proposition has been received by the Secretary of State from an eminent banker of Hamburg, to take a United States loan of one thousand millions of dollars to be paid in ten years, with interest at the rate of six per cent, and to be secured by the United States standing bonds, ten per cent in gold, and the balance in currency, and twenty per cent in coin, the loan to run twenty-five years, at an interest of three per cent, annuities, payable half yearly in coin. The whole amount to be disposed of among the people of the continent of the United States, and to be held in the hands of the principal, eleven hundred and seventy-five millions of dollars, and one thousand five hundred and seventy-five millions of interest. It will be observed that this annual payment of fifty millions is, in fact, no more than the interest of a thousand millions at five per cent. While the proposition shall be accepted or not, the offer indicates the confidence of the German capitalists in our solvency and in the issue of the war.

The Philadelphia Inquirer of the 30th, under the head of "The Military Situation," says:
There is but little to add to our yesterday's reviews of the campaign near Petersburg and in the Valley. Sherman is advancing, and there may be a conflict somewhere up the Shenandoah, but it will hardly assume the dimensions of a pitched battle between the entire forces of the hostile armies in that direction. Early, by his feat of crossing the Potomac, has doubtless gained sufficient time to get his heavy column well advanced on the principal route to rapid concentration. It is to be remembered that if Early continues his march to Richmond to swell the columns of Lee, there is a vigilant eye on his track, and a ready hand to confront him with a sufficient force when he arrives.

The Indianapolis Journal of August 25th states that Col. W. H. Harrison, Provost Marshal of the Seventh Congressional District, on Wednesday afternoon, sent from a balloon-bearer in Terre Haute, who is a prominent member of the "Sons of Liberty," fifty six kegs, containing sixteen hundred pounds of powder, which had been purchased for the use of the members of that treasonable order, and was no doubt destined for Sullivan county.

The President has approved Gen. Grant's order relieving Baldy Smith from command of the 18th Army Corps, and directing him to proceed to New York and await orders, with his staff. He has also approved the orders assigning Maj. Gen. E. O. C. Ord to the command of that corps, and Maj. Gen. D. B. Birney to the command of the 10th Corps.

"A Strange Story."
A lady whose husband does business at the wharf, was called upon a few days since, at her residence in South Memphis, by an unaccountable looking female, who represented herself to be the wife of a man who had been killed in the late rebellion, and who was in a pitiable narrative, concluding by begging her hearer to take her into the family as a domestic, promising to labor faithfully for whatever she received, if only her board. The lady, in whom the story of the man's death was a bitter-sweet memory, and sympathy